

Doings in Charleston.

A large meeting took place at Zion Church. A large attendance of whites in the body of the church, the galleries being given up to the colored troops and the home guard. General Saxton made a speech from the pulpit, which is reported in the "Courier" at length. His address was principally made to the negroes. He wished every head of a family to acquire a farm; was glad to say that many of the colored people had availed themselves of the privilege. The titles are to be made good. He will try to have it so. He estimated the number of those having farms as 30,000. The colored people must have a voice in reconstruction and reorganization. It is their right.—They must have the elective franchise, and his motto and theirs must be, "No taxation without representation." They must petition the President for their rights. He says: "I believe measures will shortly be introduced into Congress to pay the rebel debt—a debt contracted to make you slaves. I believe, in that way, the black man will have an opportunity to save the nation's honor." He concluded with moving three cheers for the Union, three for the ballot and as many for the elective franchise for the colored men.

Mr. Thomlinson followed to the same effect, with some few differences. He insisted that poor white men in South Carolina were treated with as much contempt as were the negroes. He wished these two classes to come forward together, as in one cause. "The leading and influential men," he said, "can never be allowed to have any farther say in the reconstruction of this Government." The Northern people were willing to forgive and forget in the case of the common people, but these was neither forgetting nor forgiving in the case of the leading and educated classes of the South.

Major Delany followed, and with another sort of discrimination. He argued, after reviewing the Denmark-Vassey conspiracy of 1822, that the leading class of the whites discriminated in favor of the mulatto and against the negro, because the plot of Vassey had been revealed by a mulatto. The history is certainly a new one—the alleged discrimination is a dream of the Major; but let it pass with other things.

It was while the Major was thus discoursing that Gen. Gillmore and Chief Justice Chase made their appearance. The Chief Justice then made a long speech, after promising a very short one. Of this we shall make no present report—it will keep till another day, and our readers will keep their impatience under proper curb till we are able to gratify it.

THE WAY TO FINISH THE GUERRILLAS.—Now that all regular warfare is at an end, it is the duty of the government promptly to suppress the roving bands of guerillas who are still scattered through the Southern States, preying alike upon friend and foe, if indeed they have any friends among the Southern people, who must necessarily be the greatest sufferers by their predatory raids. The way to finish these fellows is to declare them outlaws; and treat them as such whenever they are captured.—They can no longer be regarded in any other light than as brigands. Brigandage is a Spanish and Italian institution, which may do very well in Mexico, and in portions of Italy, but is not suited to this country, and cannot flourish here. The soldiers of the guerilla chief Mosby have deserted him, but Mosby himself refuses to surrender. We understand that General Grant issued orders to General Hancock to give him one hour in which to surrender, and if he refused, to declare him outlawed, and deal out to him the penalty of outlawry. This order is probably an indication of the course the government intends to pursue towards all the rest of the guerillas, and it is the proper way to get rid of them.—N. Y. Herald.

Court of Appeals.

THE COURT OF APPEALS WILL MEET AT Columbia, S. C., on THURSDAY, 15th inst. Parties interested will govern themselves accordingly. By order of B. F. DUNKIN, C. J.
D. B. DESAUSURE, Clerk Court Appeals.
Chester, Camden, Newberry and Greenville papers copy.
May 19

Special Notices.

M. BRISBELL—DENTIST,
WILL ATTEND TO ALL CALLS IN HIS PROFESSION at his residence in Rutledge street, between Market and Lytleton streets.

TERMS—CASH, or Provisions at cash prices. Butter, Bacon, Lard and Corn will be taken in part payment. As the Confederate money is now quite useless, persons requiring my services must provide some other means of payment before the service is rendered.
May 19

SOLDIERS' BOARD OF RECEIPTS.
ALL PERSONS OWING TAXES ON CORN, Wheat, Rice and Syrup to this Board, under the act of the Legislature of December last, who are residents of Division No. 1, (Camden) are requested to deliver the same to Mr. Gayle, Depository, forthwith. The Tax payers are required by the law to haul their taxes, any distance under twelve miles.
Manufacturers of Leather and Shoes must also deliver their taxes.
By order of the Board,
JNO. M. DESAUSURE,
Chairman of Board.
May 17—3

SPECIAL NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON hand a fresh supply of Meal and Honey in exchange for Corn. Apply at Mr. McCraig's shop on Main street.
J. F. SUTHERLAND.
May 12

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.
HEADQUARTERS, }
COLUMBIA, May 3, 1865. }
ALL OFFICERS AND AGENTS OF THE CONFEDERATE Government, who may have in their custody subsistence stores and other property collected for the use of the Confederate armies, will receive from the Soldiers' Board of Relief in the several Districts of the State, acquittances for whatever may be turned over to such Boards, who are hereby authorized to receive the same, and such Board will report to the State Auditor, James Tupper, Esq., any surplus in their hands, that it may be applied to the relief of the distressed in other Districts of the State.
By the Governor, A. G. MAGRATH.
Official: W. S. MULLINS, Lt. Col. and A. D. C.
May 10

NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED IS NOW PREPARED TO do all kind of repairing on Watches, &c., &c.—Call at my residence, one door above the old post office.
C. BORNESCHEN.
May 5

For Sale or Exchange,
A YOUNG HORSE OF FINE BLOOD. APPLY TO JESSEE ARTHUR, Camden, So. Ca.
May 8

WILL STAND.
THE THOROUGHbred CANADIAN HORSE BUCKHILLIARD, at the residence of Benjamin Cook, 10 miles north of Camden. Fees \$25 in current funds. Groom, \$1.00.
May 8 1m

Tobacco for Barter.
TWENTY BOXES NO 1 TOBACCO IN STORE and for sale for specie or provisions.
J. S. MERONY.
May 8

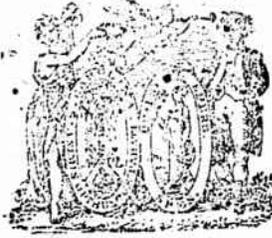
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
COLUMBIA, May 8, 1865. }

To the officers of the Civil Government of the State:

THE CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES RENDERS it proper that the Civil Government of the State should be restored without delay, and that the functions of the several departments should be at once resumed. To that end, all officers of the State, whose offices have been kept in Columbia, will with all convenient promptitude return to that place, re-open their offices and resume their proper duties.
By the Governor, A. G. MAGRATH.
Official: W. S. MULLINS, Lt. Col. and A. D. C.
South Carolina newspapers will copy once.
May 15

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.



HEADQUARTERS, }
COLUMBIA, May 2, 1865. }

To the People of the State of South Carolina.

THE SURRENDER OF THE ARMY UNDER the command of Gen. Lee in Virginia, has been followed by the surrender of the army under the command of Gen. Johnston in North Carolina. To these armies, South Carolina has contributed, with very inconsiderable exceptions, her entire male population. The brave men in these armies who have survived the bloody war of the past four years, are now returning home, as prisoners of war, on their parole; and unable again to take up their arms until the conditions have been performed upon which their captivity has been terminated.

The Government of the Confederate States, in the creation of which South Carolina united with her sister States, has suspended its civil and military authority, and the high duty of providing measures for the welfare of its citizens, by a stern necessity, has been developed upon the Government of the State.

In this unexpected termination of the active powers of Government, in peace and in war, which South Carolina granted to the common Government of the Confederate States, circumstances have rendered the condition of this State one of peculiar embarrassment. Deeply suffering from the consequences of the war, in many respects, in none is that suffering more peculiarly trying than in the misery which now affects a considerable portion of its population; which threatens a larger portion, and may involve the whole of it in the suffering which want, approaching starvation, has produced and will produce. The large supplies contributed to the support of the armies of the Confederation had been given at a time when abundance enabled the population to bear its withdrawal without aggravated suffering. But the great destruction of means of subsistence at the present time, and the difficulties of securing it in the future by the next crop, had, even before the reverses which befell the armies of the Confederation, satisfied all that it would be impossible to part with the supplies which had been gathered for the armies, without destroying the support of the population, in many portions of the State. And attempts were made to inform the authorities of the Confederate Government, that not only the apprehension but the certainty of evil consequences would prevent the removal of all such supplies.

With the dissolution of the armies of the Confederation, the necessity for these supplies has ceased; with the removal of that necessity arises the stronger obligation upon the authorities of the State, to preserve these supplies for the mitigation of the suffering of the people of the State. To that end, therefore, it is now declared that all subsistence stores and property of the Confederate States within the limits of the State, should be turned over to and accounted for by the agents of the State appointed for that purpose. The subsistence and other stores to be used for the relief of the people of the State, and the other property of whatever kind to be held for the common benefit of the State, and subject to such distribution as may be hereafter determined upon by the proper authorities of the State.

It will be recognized as a duty in the highest degree obligatory upon the agents of the State who will receive these supplies, to provide out of them freely to the soldiers of this and other States passing through our limits who may need aid. Subject to this claim, all such supplies will be held for the purpose of furnishing subsistence and supports to the thousands who in different parts of the State are

now destitute and in want of food, and whose suffering can only be alleviated by this disposition of these supplies.

By the Governor: A. G. MAGRATH,
Official: W. S. MULLINS, Lt. Col. & A. D. C.
May 8

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.



Circular.

HEADQUARTERS, }
COLUMBIA, April 30, 1865. }

I. THE REPRESENTATIONS WHICH have been made to me of the general practice of distillation of liquors by persons who have not obtained that authority which the laws of the State require, are so general that there can be no doubt of the great mischief which is now affecting the people of the State. That the laws of the State should be openly violated, is of itself, a public wrong, than which none can be greater and which must be redressed. That the purpose for which these laws are violated should be productive of the certain misery and unhappiness of the people of the State, is an occasion which calls for the united action of all good citizens in maintaining the integrity of the laws, and protecting the lives and fortunes of their fellow men.

2. For the information of all persons, it is now proclaimed that the laws which are of force in the State of South Carolina, and which alone by compliance with their provisions render lawful the distillation of liquors, are to be strictly enforced. To these laws attention is required; obedience is due and must be given.

3. It is the duty of all persons having reasonable ground for the suspicion that these laws are violated, to give information thereof, that such violation may be prevented and punished.

4. Under whatever pretext, justification or excuse may be sought for these practices, it is sufficient now to proclaim that the laws of the State afford the only sanction which can be had, and that these laws alone indicate the mode in which that sanction can be obtained.

5. Sheriffs of the State, and all magistrates in the different districts of the State, will, with all due diligence, proceed to combine their efforts for the detection of those who are guilty of a violation of these laws; and, in all other respects, to secure that observance of the enactments of the State, which is alone consistent with the respect due to its authority.

6. All persons engaged in the distillation of liquors referred to in the laws of the State, will be required to present the evidence of the authority given to them to continue in such business. And in all cases when such authority is not exhibited, information thereof will be communicated to the Prosecuting Officers of the State, who may be appointed for the enforcement of the criminal laws of the land in that portion of the State where such violation may be found.

7. The Auditor-General of the State, James Tupper, Esq., will obtain from the proper officers the names of such persons as have been only authorized to engage in the distillation of liquors, and publish the same for the general information.

By the Governor: A. G. MAGRATH,
Official: W. S. MULLINS, Lt. Col. & A. D. C.
May 8

Rail Road Mill.

A STEAM MILL FOR GRINDING MEAL AND grits, is now in successful operation at the old Depot. Grinding done at all hours of the day. A share of patronage is solicited.
J. JONES, Agent.
May 5